

like the confessor was abstinent, continent, self-denying, whipping the devil out of the earthly body with many stripes. Now the confessor is dressed in broadcloth and fine linen, he dines sumptuously and drinks the best wines; he is a favorite with the fair sex; has his house in town and his country box; owns railroad and bank stock, goes to the Opera, leads the German, and plays a strong game of whist.

As for the martyr proper, the age shows a very mean record. Old John Brown is the only real original article of the kind that has ever appeared, and it probably is hereditary with his family, as in 1574 Master John Brown, of London, suffered death at Ashford for the sake of his religious opinions. The associates of John Brown—Cooke, Stevens and others—were only lesser lights, weak men, who followed their leader with sealed eyes. And now, to show the hypocrisy and ingratitude of the confessors, they attempt to ignore the only man who ever carried out their doctrines in spirit and letter. Were the old martyrs ever guilty of any such meanness? And is not canonization the cheapest thing going now-a-days? And are they not a pretty lot of saints all together? The truth is, that the modern martyr is just the filmiest humbug and most arrant cheat that there is going. He does not have even the animal quality of pluck to atone for his hollow hypocrisy.

**The John Brown Revolution—New and Astonishing Revelations.**

Elsewhere in our columns to-day will be found a correspondence of the most startling and interesting character, implicating the leaders of the republican party in the John Brown conspiracy, and showing that the events in Kansas were but preliminary to the raid at Harper's Ferry, both being parts of the same scheme of bloody revolution concocted and organized four years ago. It will be seen from the evidence of Governor Robinson before the Mason Committee of the Senate, which we published some months ago, and which is reprinted in this correspondence, that Robinson asserted that John Brown and Redpath were the only leaders in Kansas who avowed revolutionary designs, and that the free State party had no connection with them, and would not obey them. Now, it appears from the correspondence which we publish to-day, that Robinson himself, who thinks it convenient now to shirk the responsibility of the treasonable enterprise, was himself one of the most ultra of the revolutionary leaders, outstripping in atrocity even John Brown himself. Not only did he endorse him by certificates and an address "to the settlers of Kansas," but he "coldly proposed to him to assassinate all the leading Federal officeholders in Kansas." It further appears that Robinson sought to bring all the Northern States into the civil war which was about being inaugurated in Kansas, and that he proceeded thence to the East for that purpose. The following is an extract from the letter of Redpath to Phillips:—

You, perhaps, remember, just before the sack of Lawrence by the border ruffians, that Robinson stated that, for one, could not understand why he should want a slave, and that he would argue him strenuously to stay; and when pressed for a reason as to his departure, he told me that he saw the whole country was going to be involved in civil war, and that he was going to the free States to rouse the Governors and the people of them to arms, so that when the army came on he might be able to strike our enemies elsewhere, if necessary at Washington.

So, according to this extract, it turns out that the republicans were to strike at Washington. It is not this in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Tribune at that time, to "burn the Capitol?" One of the prominent actors in these revolutionary events is Phillips, a correspondent of that journal, as Kagi, another correspondent, was proved to be by former evidence. And Greeley himself, according to the testimony of Forbes, dined with him in New York on the day he was setting out to Kansas to teach the revolutionists military tactics, and saw him to the railroad station, gave him twenty dollars to help him on his journey, and promised to be on hand when the fighting commenced. It is very evident why Hyatt, who partook of the entertainment that day with Greeley and Forbes, would not submit to an examination, and why Sanborn is recalcitrant, and why others have fled, in order to avoid giving evidence.

It was attempted by Robinson to make Redpath a scapegoat; but he boldly comes out and tells a tale that casts the testimony of the Mason Committee into the shade; and if Robinson dares to persist in his statements, further testimony will be brought out which will startle the whole community. Redpath, like Forbes, when badly treated, turns what is called in the Old Country "approver," and here "State's evidence." He is naturally indignant at the hypocrisy and dissimulation of leaders who encouraged John Brown, but now shrink from the consequences. Redpath, like Forbes, comes from England, an emissary from the British Anti-Slavery Society, and he is disgusted with the cowardice and poltroonery of those who, when the projected revolution failed, backed out, and threw the whole blame on those whom they incited to insurrection.

Redpath aptly describes "the John Brown republicans as the aggressive abolitionists, the latest, and, as the [South] will soon learn, the most dangerous development of the philanthropic spirit of the age." This has at least the merit of manliness and candor, and contrasts favorably with the sneaking course of those who are equally implicated in the conspiracy, but direct suspicion away from themselves by throwing the odium exclusively upon two or three marked men. They would profit by a bloody revolution, but they are unwilling to accept the consequences of failure. According to Redpath, however, there is to be another attempt, and the South will find out something it has not yet discovered. Forewarned is forearmed, and the federal authorities, and the State authorities of the South, ought to be on the watch against further invasion. John Brown's assault was only the head of the attacking column of the advance guard. The main body of this "dangerous development" to follow—dangerous because it is regarded by so many fanatics at the North as the natural result of "the philanthropic spirit of the age."

**DOINGS OF OUR SANS CULOTTES LEGISLATORS—THE JACOBIANS IN THE ASSEMBLY.**—Nothing can be more shameless than the manner in which the republican majority in the Legislature are carrying out their purpose of raising funds for the ensuing Presidential campaign. Not only are the most valuable of the city franchises and privileges disposed of to speculators, without the slightest control over them being reserved to the city authorities, but even measures of long demanded improvement are altered in their progress through